

4. *Neope Japonica*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. *Neope Pulaha*, ♀, Butler, Proc. Linn. Soc. vol. ix. p. 56. n. 21 (1866).

Alæ supra eis præcedentis simillimæ, sed minores, medio marginis postici posticarum vix producto; margine minus sinuato; area apicali magis fuscescente.

Alæ subtus ocellis omnibus multo minoribus; fasciis striisque magis fuscescentibus; posticæ et apex anticarum pallide cinerascens.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. ♂, Japan; ♂ ♀, Hakodadi. B.M.

This is probably a local form of the preceding species; it chiefly differs in its smaller size, less angular hind wings, smaller ocelli, and dark basal markings.

The following new species has just arrived from Western Australia:—

Hipparchioides Duboulayi, n. sp.

♂. Coloribus fere *Meropes*, ocellis autem anticarum supra valde minoribus, fasciisque discoideis minus obliquis; fascia discali posticarum magis regulari, nigrescente nec ad costam currente; fascia submarginali continua; ocello subanali multo majore.

Alæ subtus magis rufescentes, ocello subapicali anticarum parvo nec fusco circumcincto, pupilla minima; fasciis transversis tenuioribus: posticæ fasciis rufescentibus, multo magis regularibus; ocello subanali parvo vix pupillato; ocellis subapicalibus obsolete.

Alæ multo angustiores et elongatæ.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Champion Bay. B.M.

This species is closely allied to *Merope*, but differs entirely in the form of its wings, the position of the bands and lines, the small ocellus of the front and the large ocellus of the hind wings, also in having only one ocellate spot in the hind wings on the underside. I have named it after its captor.

XXIX.—List of Coleoptera received from Old Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa. By ANDREW MURRAY, F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. iv. p. 358*.]

NITIDULIDÆ (continued).

3. *Brachypeplus (Liparopeplus) colastoides*, Murr. in Monog. of Nitid. in Linn. Soc. Trans. vol. xxiv. p. 307.

Not very scarce.

* These papers have been interrupted for some time by pressure of more engrossing occupations. It is with pleasure that I find myself now able to resume them.

PROMETOPIA, Er.

The species belonging to this and some of the following genera are of special interest from their geographical distribution, several of them being closely allied to forms characteristic of the opposite part of the continent of America, and others showing an affinity with the Indo-Malayan region.

There are only two species of *Prometopia* as yet described, viz. *sexmaculata* and *confluenta*, Er.,—the former from North America, the latter from Columbia.

I have species of the genus from the following countries, viz. :—

One	species from North America (<i>sexmaculata</i> , Er.).
Two	„ Mexico.
One	„ Columbia (<i>confluenta</i> , Er.)
One	„ the Amazons (Santarem).
One	„ Ega.
One	„ Old Calabar (<i>binotata</i> , infra).
One	„ the East Indies.
Five	„ Borneo, the Philippine Islands, Morty, Flores, Cambodia, &c.

That from Old Calabar is more like the species from the Indo-Malayan district than those from America, being smaller and rounder, but in facies and all the essential characters of the genus corresponds with them.

Prometopia binotata.

Rotundato-ovalis, nitida, leviter punctata, brunnea; elytris singulis disco prope suturam leviter rufo-notatis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. 1 lin.

Roundish-oval, shining, finely punctate, dark chestnut-brown, with the margins translucent and reddish, and a pale, rather large, ill-defined, oblong reddish spot on the disk of each elytron reaching nearly to the suture; head not so shining, and rather more roughly punctate than the rest. Mandibles bidentate. Labrum slightly emarginate in the centre, and with two slight, rounded denticulations on each side. Head rather broad. Prothorax deeply emarginate in front; anterior angles acute; sides rounded, with a flat expanded margin very slightly reflexed; base with the posterior angles extending back rather further than the middle; disk smooth and without depressions. Scutellum rather small and transverse. Elytra about twice the length of the thorax; sides slightly expanded, and most so at the



base, and with the margins very slightly reflexed, the expansion and reflected margin not extending further than two-thirds from the base; sutural apical angle slightly rounded; the spot on the elytra placed near the suture and scutellum, and extending somewhat obliquely outwards. Pygidium slightly visible. Under-side moderately shining; metasternum finely irregularly punctate. Segments of abdomen longitudinally finely rugose, and with a luteous narrow margin. Legs lighter brown than the body; the middle and posterior thighs obliquely finely aciculary scratched.

Scarce, only two or three specimens having been received, which I owe to the Rev. W. C. Thomson.

This genus, so far as I know, has never been figured: I have therefore given a rough woodcut outline to give a general idea of the facies of the above species.

AXYRA, Er.

1. *Axyra perforata* (*Galaor perforatus*), Thomson, Archiv. Entom. ii. p. 43.

M. Thomson, apparently not having known Erichson's genus *Axyra* nor his species *Axyra brunnea*, from Guinea, which is almost identical with this, has described it as the type of a new genus, under the name of *Galaor*. He says that it differs from the genus *Lordites* by its tarsi not being dilated, and by the second article of its antennæ being small. The latter of these characters is not sound, there being scarcely any difference in the size of the second article of the antennæ in *Lordites* and *Axyra*, and there being (so far as I can remember) not a single insect in the whole family which has not the second article of the antennæ small. The former character is one of those on the strength of which Erichson placed *Lordites* among the Strongylini, and *Axyra* among the Nitidulinæ. Lacordaire has thought that it is not a sufficient character for this purpose; for he has disregarded it, and combined *Lordites* and other similar genera along with *Axyra* as part of one general section of what he considers typical Nitidulinæ. But the main character by which he does distinguish the true Strongylini (or Cychramidæ, as he calls them) seems to me no better, indeed scarcely so good, viz. that in the Nitidulinæ the thorax is only applied to the base of the elytra, while in the Cychramidæ it laps over them. In some, such as *Lobiopa* and *Æthina*, it is scarcely possible to say whether the thorax laps over or is only applied to the elytra. On the whole, weighing these characters singly, I should prefer to rest the separation of the sections on the dilatation of the tarsi; but probably the better plan would be to have three sec-

tions of this group of the Nitidulidæ instead of two—the Nitidulinæ, the Lorditinæ, and the Cychraminæ. At any rate, it is clear that M. Thomson, in contrasting *Axyra* with *Lordites*, has not selected the most kindred form. It lies in affinity, as it does in geographical position, between the South-American *Psilotus* and the Indian *Ischæna*. There are, however, one or two undescribed South-American insects identical in form and facies with *Axyra*, differing only (so far as facies is concerned) in being more shining and less rough. There are some trifling differences in the parts of the mouth, such as the labrum being only slightly emarginate instead of deeply bilobed, which may perhaps warrant us in erecting them into a separate genus or subgenus (which I call *Axyrodes*); but they are to all intents and purposes true South-American representatives of the African genus *Axyra*.

The geographical distribution of that genus is:—

1. *Axyra brunnea*, Er. Guinea.
2. ——— *picea* (*Nitidula picea*, Boh.). Natal.
3. ——— (*Galaor*) *perforata*, Thoms. Gaboon and Old Calabar.
4. A more convex species, with conspicuous rows of white bristles, which I have received with the simple locality "Africa" attached to it, but which I have also seen in the Marquis de Laferté's collection, standing under the name *albosticta*, from India. In the discrepancy of localities, I prefer Africa; and I prefer my own provisional name of *setosa* to *albosticta* of Laferté; as there are no white dots upon it, only white bristles.
- 5 & 6. The two following, *elongata* and *papillosa*, from Old Calabar.

The two species of *Axyrodes* which I have seen are, one found at Ega by Mr. Bates, the other sent from Merida by M. Pilate.

The genus *Axyra* is figured by Lacordaire in the plates of his 'Genera des Coléoptères.' As I have alluded to a certain degree of affinity between *Axyra* and *Psilotus*, I may take this opportunity to point out an error in Lacordaire's figure of the dissections of the parts of the mouth of *Psilotus carbonicus*, Erich., which at first puzzled me, and may lead to a wrong appreciation of the affinities of that genus, especially when it has crept into a work of such importance and accuracy as Lacordaire's 'Genera.' The representation of the maxilla is quite right; but by some unhappy mischance the ligula of a *Colastus* has got substituted for that of *Psilotus*. The paraglossæ or appendages of the ligula of *Colastus* are very remarkable. No other beetle, so far as my experience goes, has anything like them. They have something of the form of the flourish of a cow's horn.

Fig. A, which is a copy of Lacordaire's ligula of *Psilotus carbonicus*, is a correct representation of that of a *Colastus*. Fig. B



is that of *Psilotus*. I ought to say that I have not dissected the mouth of *Psilotus carbonicus*. I have only one specimen, and do not choose to risk it, especially as I have dissected *Psilotus cornutus* and *Psilotus ventralis*, both of which have the ligula of one type (viz. that above shown) and are as close as can be to *Ps. carbonicus* in other characters. *Axyra* has the same type of ligula as *Psilotus*, only the appendages are a little straighter in front.

Axyra brunnea and *perforata* are so very close to each other that I have great hesitation in keeping them distinct. Still, if a number of specimens were mixed together, they could be distinguished, and I therefore allow the species to stand.

Axyra brunnea has a tinge of brown in its black, while *A. perforata* is coal-black: the former has the thorax a little wider, especially in front; and the latter has the punctures on the elytra a little more regular and better defined, they producing in the former more the effect of papillæ than of punctures.

Not scarce, a good many specimens having been received.

2. *Axyra elongata*.

Nigra, fortiter punctata, *A. perforatæ* valde affinis, parum angustior, magis plana.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Perhaps only a variety of the preceding species; narrower, comparatively not so broad in front, and rather flatter, especially the disk of the prothorax. The little longitudinal prominence or ridge on each side at the base of the thorax almost effaced.

Three specimens are all that I have seen.

3. *Axyra papillosa*.

Affinis præcedentibus, sed minor; brunneo-nigra, fortiter punctata; clytris subpapillois; thorace latiore pone medium, et angulis posticis abrupte inflexis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Easily distinguished from the preceding by the form of the thorax. In all the other species the posterior halves of the sides

of the thorax are nearly straight and parallel; in this species they are suddenly turned in near the posterior angles, not unlike those of some of the *Epureæ*. It is flatter, comparatively broader, and has less than the other species of the typical straight parallel character of the genus, and more of the ordinary facies of the genus *Nitidula*, and is about the size of *Soronia punctatissima*. It has the roughened rasp-like texture of the other *Axyræ*, and has short pale brownish bristles or stiff hairs scattered over it. The thorax is narrower in front than behind; the short basal ridges on each side are nearly effaced, although a slight, rough, raised line may be traced; between it and the posterior angles is a deep round fovea; on the inner side of it there is a smooth, shining line, and between those on each side the basal central space is almost impunctate. The disk of the prothorax is very faintly punctate, with two or three irregular rows of larger punctures and setæ; the sides are explanate and rough, with coarse punctuations, in some lights looking like longitudinal rugosities; the base is nearly straight. Scutellum rounded at the apex, glabrous and impunctate. Elytra roughened like a rasp from punctures appearing as if made from behind; they are very close, but are in something like rows; the margins are deeply channelled, and have a series of larger punctures. The setæ are in four rows, some of them double towards the apex. The disk of the elytra equably convex, instead of being flattish as in the preceding species. In other respects similar to them.

Only one specimen received.

TARACTA, nov. gen. (from *ταράκτης*, a disturber).

I have given this new genus the above name in allusion to the difficulty of placing it, and the disturbance it occasions to the harmony of previous arrangements. It is founded on a single specimen of a small brown insect which my friend Mr. Fry had received from Old Calabar, and which, with his usual liberality, he insisted on sacrificing to me, as it belonged to the family of my predilection.

Mentum broad and almost covering the inferior parts of the mouth, with a large tooth in the middle. Labrum almost entire, very slightly emarginate. Mandibles bidentate; both maxillary and labial palpi slender, the last lobe of each elongate-ovate. Head short, broad, and transverse. Antennal grooves converging. Antennæ slender, except the club, longer than the head; first article rather large, second small and roundish, third longer than the rest, fourth and fifth nearly equal, sixth, seventh, and eighth progressively smaller—all minute; the club rather large,

and the first article of it rather long. Thorax transverse; apex deeply emarginate; base nearly straight, with the lateral margins slightly reflexed. Elytra about twice and a half the length of the thorax, truncate at the apex, leaving the pygidium and the extremity of the penultimate segment of the abdomen exposed. Legs short; tarsi short; first three articles in all the feet dilated; claws simple. No prosternal keel, although a slight thickening between the coxæ of the two anterior legs.

It will depend upon the weight which is given to the dilated tarsi as a sectional character whether we should place this species among the Nitidulinæ or Strongyliini. I do not think that the species composing these two sections can be definitely separated by any characters which can be devised. The two extremes (*Nitidula* and *Strongylus*) are distinct enough, but they pass into each other by imperceptible degrees; indeed, as already said, there is actually a middle group, intermediate between them, which, I think, is entitled to a distinct place, and which passes by degrees into the two sections on each hand of it. The types of that middle group are *Stelidota* and *Lordites*; and it passes into the group of which *Nitidula* proper is the type through the present species and *Axyra*, to which this is certainly allied; while, on the other hand, *Lordites* passes into the group of Strongyliini, of which *Camptodes* may be taken as the type, through *Gaulodes*, *Æthina*, and *Amphicrossus*.

I have great faith in facies as a guide to affinities; but I have scarcely less faith in the texture of the integument. Take the most anomalous creature that the mind of man could conceive or the vagaries of nature produce, and according to the texture of its integument will its affinities be found to be. When the *Archæopteryx macrura* was first found, and the question was whether it was a bird or a reptile, and before Owen had pronounced it a bird, I remember saying, on the strength of the permanence of the characters of the epidermis, that from the feathers alone I was sure it must be a bird. The epidermis seems to retain its character longer than any other part of the body; the stripes remarked on by Darwin in horses, tigers, and other apparently most unkindred quadrupeds are long persistent evidence of community of descent. The same thing is very apparent in *Coleoptera*. Give any entomologist a microscopic fragment of the elytron of a *Cicindela*, and he will tell that it belongs to that group. Try him with a bit of a *Colymbetes*, and he will tell its place with equal certainty. In this new genus of uncertain seat, *Taracta*, which has the dilated tarsi of *Lordites*, I interrogate the chitinous texture of its covering, and I find a certain resemblance to *Axyra*. The insect undoubtedly stands near that genus.

Taracta Fryi.

Brunneus, subnitidus, punctatus; thorace disco fere lævi; elytris punctato-striatis, prope suturam fere lævibus.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Madder-brown; club of the antennæ and tarsi fawn-coloured. Slightly shining, somewhat obscured by the punctuation and a slight pubescence; the punctuation deepest and roughest on the sides, very fine on the disk of the thorax and near the suture of the elytra. Prothorax with sides gently rounded, widest a little before the middle; posterior angles obtuse, anterior somewhat acute, with the point rounded. Scutellum with the apex rounded, smooth. Elytra punctate-striate, the striæ fading off towards the suture, but under the glass very coarse towards the sides; a series of fine stiff pale hairs along the striæ and on the pygidium. Underside of head finely papillose, rest of body finely punctate. Legs with tibiæ simple; tarsi very short.

Named after the well-known entomologist Mr. Alexander Fry. One specimen is all that I have seen.



PLATYCHORA, Er.

(Subgenus *Pherocopsis*, Thomson, Arch. Ent. ii. 42.)

M. Thomson, in describing the genus *Pherocopsis*, which he made for the following species, says it ought to be placed next to *Lordites*. If it were a good genus, however, it is further removed from *Lordites* than even *Axyra* is. But in truth at most it is only a subgenus of *Platychora*. The only respects in which it differs from any of the characters of that genus are, the form of the emargination of the labrum and the mentum. In the African species the latter has not a tooth in the middle, while in the South-American species it is bisinuate and has a central projection. That is the only difference; and the points of agreement are of the more importance inasmuch as both forms differ from those which come nearest to them. The antennæ are peculiar in having all the articles from the third to the club not minute, and of uniform size and thickness. The tarsi are of medium size, but in both the fourth article is nearly as large as the third—a remarkable deviation from the usual proportions in the Nitidulidæ, of which an almost invariable character is that the fourth article is minute, often almost invisible. The maxillæ and the ligula and palpi of both are identical, and the flatness of the body and the general appearance and facies are also the same.

I consider them two sections or subgenera of one genus.

There are two species known in South America which compose the typical subgenus—*Platychora polita* and *P. Lebasii*.

And two from Africa, viz. *P. deplanata*, Boh., from Natal, and the following species. These compose the subgenus *Pherocopsis*.

P. ebena, Thoms. Arch. Ent. ii. 42.

Three or four specimens have been received.

LORDITES, Er.

The genus *Lordites* has never been figured, and I therefore give an outline of the species described below. Only two species have been described by Erichson in Germar's 'Zeitschrift,' iv., and six by Boheman, under the generic name *Soronia*, in his 'Insecta Caffraria.' Erichson's two are *Lordites procerus*, which is the *Lasiodyctylus brunneus* of Perty (a rare large Brazilian species of a different facies and belonging to a different genus from the remaining *Lordites*), and the other *Lordites inquinatus*, described from a specimen whose country is unknown. The best-known species is yet undescribed: it is from the Malayan region, and stands in French cabinets under the name *Nitidula maculipes*. It is, however, the *Silpha limbata* of Fabricius—at least stands under that name in the Fabrician collection.

The geographical distribution of the genus is—

Six from South Africa (generally long and narrow; those described by Boheman).

Two from Madagascar (coming nearest to the South-African species).

One or two from Mauritius.

One from Old Calabar (described below).

One from Senegambia (exceedingly like the Indian species).

One, or perhaps two, from the East Indies and Philippine Islands.

Five or six from the Celebes and New Guinea group of islands.

Lordites circumflexus.

Magnus, ovatus, brunneus, subopacus, crebre punctatus, griseo pubescens; clytris luride ochraceis, singulis maculis brunneis, una basali utrinque prope scutellum, altera suturali pone scutellum, tertia laterali ante medium, medio fascia vel macula irregulari, et pone medium brunneo circumflexis; pygidio testaceo, punctato.

Long. 4 lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.



Large, ovate, thickly punctate, griseo-pubescent, subopaque,

ochreous brown, the elytra ochreous clay-coloured, with brown markings. Head with a well-marked transversely curved fovea on each side in front. Antennæ and parts of the mouth yellowish brown. Thorax with the sides finely margined, widest at the posterior angles, which are nearly right angles and contain a slight rounded prominence, around which on the inner side and along the sides to the anterior angle there is a slight depression; anterior angles obtuse and equal; the disk smooth, convex. Scutellum triangular, punctate. Elytra closely punctate, the punctures in rows, and with griseous pubescence in rows; also with a series of longitudinal slight ridges on which the pubescence is more prominent; the sides are subparallel for two-thirds of their length, and with a reflexed margin. The colour of the elytra is dirty ochreous yellow, with dark markings of the colour of the thorax, viz. a spot on the base midway between the scutellum and the outer margin, and touching the shoulder, which is slightly prominent, a spot on the suture immediately behind the apex of the scutellum, another on the outer margin a little before the middle, but this is connected by a narrow neck with a broader marginal band which goes round the rest of the elytra to the apex; from the anterior part of this proceeds a transverse irregular band into the middle of the elytron, in the centre of which one or two ochreous spots are enclosed. The apex of the elytra is pointed, but the point is rounded. A part of the pygidium is exposed; it is pubescent and punctate, paler than the thorax and darker than the elytra. The underside is of the same colour as the thorax, and more finely punctate than the upper. The abdominal segments have a rather broad, impunctate, shiny, smooth margin. The legs are stout, and the tibiæ fold in upon the thighs, but not so much so as in the flatter-legged true *Strongyli*. Tarsi dilated and broadly ciliated.

Only one specimen has come under my notice.

ÆTHINA, Er.

As this genus has never been figured, I give a rough outline of the form of the following species. Indeed, although the *genus* has been described by Erichson in Germar's 'Zeitschrift,' vol. iv. p. 306, no *species* has yet been described. The species from which Erichson took the generic characters was *Æthina pubescens* (Klug, inedit.), which is very closely allied to the preceding, from which it differs in being brown and pubescent above, while the Old Calabar species is black and has no pubescence above. The Old Calabar species, too, is a trifle broader, and more tumid and convex, and has the sides of the elytra rounded in behind, while in *Æ. pubescens* they are more nearly straight to the truncate apex.

Æthina tumida.

Nigra, subrotundata, punctatissima, subnitida, lateribus ciliatis, supra haud pubescens, infra velutino pubescens.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin., lat. 2 lin.

Black, very convex, broad oval or roundish, very closely punctate, so as to give a little dullness to the surface, still somewhat shining; the punctuation on the elytra so close as to seem irregular; but on closer examination it is seen to be arranged longitudinally, and, in certain lights, streaks, as of striæ, are visible. The lateral margins of thorax, elytra, and pygidium are ciliated with a fringe of close, short, bright tawny-coloured hairs; the disk of the thorax convex, and the convexity prolonged backwards, something like a raised lobe, to the middle of the base, descending rapidly so as to make a hollow on each side; the base deeply bisinuate, the posterior angles prolonged backward, overlapping the elytra, and acute, but with the points rounded; the apices of the elytra broadly truncate and rounded both at the sutural and external angles. The pygidium large and broad, punctate. The underside very faintly punctate, clothed with a thick coating of velvety pubescence of a tawny colour, longest along the margins of the segments of the abdomen. The legs are broad and flat, the tibiæ folding within the femora, as in the Strongyliini, and the tarsi short, dilated, and villose.



It may be that the absence of pubescence above in my species is due to its having been rubbed off; but I think not. If it had been so, some traces would have been left of it, while none exist, except below, where it is sufficiently abundant.

I have only received two specimens, both from the Rev. W. C. Thomson.

. AMPHICROSSUS, Er.

1. *Amphicrossus concolor.*

Late ovatus, convexus, subnitidus, pubescens, lævissime punctatus, castaneus, lateribus parum rufo ciliatis.

Long. 3 lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Broadish oval, convex, very finely and irregularly punctate, finely pubescent, the sides ciliated, with a very narrow fringe. Head with scarcely any impressions. Prothorax emarginate in front; anterior angles broadly projecting; posterior angles rounded; base bisinuate; sides slightly explanate, the depressed portion narrowest in front. Scutellum triangular. Elytra with the sides explanate and the margin reflexed and broadly inflexed on the underside; shoulders large, elongate, roundish, and promi-

ment; apices truncate, slightly rounded, and with the angles, both external and sutural, rounded, the exterior angles most so. Pygidium and part of penultimate segment of abdomen visible from above. Underside finely punctate and pubescent. Legs moderately broad; tibiæ ciliated; four anterior tarsi dilated and villose, the posterior two not so much dilated.

One specimen only received.

2. *Amphicrossus fuscus*.

Capite et thorace ignotis, ceteris nigro-fuscus, ovatus, subnitidus, punctatus, breviter pubescens, lateribus dense griseo ciliatis. Long. —? lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Head not known. Thorax not known. In other respects brownish black, ovate, more elongate than the other species, very finely punctate, clothed with a very short pubescence; the margins ciliated with a fringe of long, close, griseous hairs. Scutellum triangular, apex not very acute, less punctate than the elytra. Elytra finely punctate, sides not explanate, but the margin briefly reflexed, and not very broadly inflexed below; shoulders not prominent, almost absent; apex truncate, external angles rounded, sutural angles obtuse. Pygidium and part of penultimate segment of abdomen visible from above. Underside finely punctate and pubescent. Legs moderate.

Only the posterior half of a single specimen received; but I have thought it worth while to describe it as probably sufficient to enable it to be recognized in future when an entire specimen may be found.

In addition to the above two, there are three species of *Amphicrossus* known, which have been described by Erichson:—

One from North America (*ciliatus*).

One from South America (*lateralis*).

One from the Indo-Malayan district (*discolor*).

Mr. Wallace also brought at least one other species from the New Guinea Islands.

Ipidæ.

CRYPTARCHA, Shuck.

Subgenus *Arhina* (from α and $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$, *noseless*).

At first sight I took this for a convex *Prometopia*: looking more carefully, its resemblance to *Camptodes* led me to suppose it an African representative form of the South-American genus *Camptodes* (a thing not hitherto met with); but on examining the mouth, I found that it was nothing but a *Cryptarcha*. As the facies, however, is aberrant, and differs from the usual character of the genus in being glabrous and brilliantly shining, as well

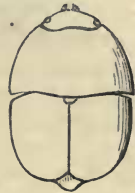
as more rounded, I think it will be as well to make a subgenus for it.

Characters the same as those of *Cryptarcha*, with the following exceptions:—Head and epistome, instead of being rounded, transverse and broadly trigonal; body very convex and rounded in form, glabrous and very shining; underside concave.

Arhina strongyloides,

Creberrime læviter punctata, puniceo-rubra.
Long. 2 lin., lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Reddish claret-coloured; very closely and finely punctate, head more coarsely than the rest. Prothorax broadest at posterior angles, with a slight tendency to expansion; anterior angles obtuse, posterior blunt, nearly rectangular; base bisinuate. Scutellum very small. Elytra with the anterior outer angles sloped off; apices rounded, truncate; posterior angles, both exterior and sutural, rounded. Pygidium partly visible. Underside finely punctate; segments of abdomen with an opaque margin.



Only two specimens received.

Correction on previous paper, vol. iv. p. 120.

Agabus hydroporoides should be *Celina (Hydroporomorpha, Bab.) hydroporoides*.

I was misled into regarding this species as an *Agabus* by the fore and middle legs having become crossed, so that on examining what appeared to be the fore tarsi, I found five articles, which satisfied me that it could not belong to the Hydroporidæ, the anterior tarsi of which have only four articles.

The Rev. Hamlet Clark, who stands preeminent in knowledge of Hydradephaga, however, having, from a figure which I sent him, expressed doubts as to its being an *Agabus*, and suggested a reexamination to see if it were not a *Celina*, of which it had the facies, I submitted it to a more careful scrutiny, and discovered the transposition of the legs, and ascertained that the apparent middle legs were really the fore ones, and that they have only four articles in the tarsi, the rest having five. It thus belongs to the Hydroporidæ; but its possession of a scutellum of fair proportions shows that Mr. Hamlet Clark's divination from the facies was correct.

It is of interest as being another example, in addition to those I have already mentioned, of the occurrence of South-American

types on the Calabar coast. Of *Celina* all the species previously known were four from South America, one of which and another is also found in the United States. There are now :—

- Celina latipes*, Aubé. Interior of Brazil.
- *aculeata*, Aubé. Brazil.
- *angustata*, Aubé. United States and Cayenne.
- *grossula*, Leconte. Louisiana.
- *parallela*, Bab. Rio Janeiro.
- *hydroporoides*, Murr. Old Calabar.

[To be continued.]

XXX.—On the Entozoa of Man and the Domestic Animals in Iceland. By M. H. KRABBE*.

THERE has long existed in Iceland a very serious endemic disease which usually attacks the liver, where it causes tumours often of very large size, but also affects other organs, although less frequently. This disease has not escaped the attention of the physicians of the country; but until recently they were very imperfectly aware of its nature, and regarded it as a chronic hepatitis, an affection which presents itself but rarely in cold climates.

During a residence in Iceland in 1847 and 1848, M. Schleisner ascertained that it was not a disease peculiar to the liver, and at the same time demonstrated that it was produced by hydatids, which M. Eschricht subsequently recognized as *Echinococci*. At this period the investigations of Siebold, Küchenmeister, and Leuckart having thrown much light upon the relations of the vesicular worms to the *Tænia*s, the frequency of *Echinococci* in Iceland strongly attracted the attention of these naturalists; and, as I was fortunate enough to have assisted at the previous investigations of Eschricht, this question likewise awakened all my interest. It was in the domestic carnivora that the corresponding *Tænia*s were to be sought; and, in order that I might thoroughly know the worms which these animals harbour, and at the same time establish a basis of comparison for researches in Iceland carried on for several years, I made a special study of the Entozoa in question at the Veterinary School of Copenhagen.

On examining the intestines of 500 dogs of Copenhagen and its environs, I found *Tania marginata* in 14 per cent. of them,

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. &c., from the 'Comptes Rendus,' January 21, 1867, pp. 134-138.